A new Curculionid belonging to the Genus Cryptoderma

by

Dr. H. J. Veth.

CRYPTODERMA MAC-GILLAVRYI n. sp.

Elongatus, subparallelus, convexus, niger, thorace rotundo supra colore lactis, elytris fascia lata semicirculari ejusdem coloris, ab humero in apicem elytrorum pergente, interstitiis suturalibus omnino nigris.

Length from the anterior margin of the pronotum to the apex of the elytra 15 mm., width at the shoulders 5 mm.

This large species is black with the exception of the upperside of the very convex prothorax and a strongly curved longitudinal band on each elytron, which parts have a creamy white, slightly greenish color. Seen from above the pronotum is almost wholly white, only a very narrow black border along the lateral margins and a somewhat broader one across the base shows the black color of the underside; it is strongly punctate and the very deep pits show on the white coloured part a black point on the bottom. The white band on each elytron begins at the basal margin in the corner outwards from the shoulder, goes from there in a curved direction till it reaches the second interstice, then in a straight line backwards for a length of about 2 mm. and at last widening out till the sutural interstice, so that the two white bands are only separated by the two black sutural interstices for about the last $^5/_{12}$ of the length of the elytra. The white band encloses outwardly a semiovate black spot. The broadness of the white band amounts to about $1^1/_2$ mm. at the base, increasing gradually to 2 mm. at the sutural interstice. The elytra are strongly punctate-striate, but the pits on the black part are deeper than those

on the white bands. On the upturned basal portion of the elytra the striae consist of short grooves which are directed inwards and of which the borders are shining. The sutural interstices are flat and nearly twice as broad as the following; they are provided with two very irregular and often interrupted impressed lines. In the first and second striae glossy longitudinal warts are to be seen. The tibiae are for the greatest part covered with a greyish crust, leaving only the apex black; the femora are also somewhat greyish at the base and both, femora as well as tibiae, are provided with very minute pale bristles. The same greyish crust is to be seen on the vertex and on the base of the rostrum; there is no cross-incision between the rostrum and the forehead, only a small longitudinal impression; the greatest (apical) part of the rostrum is glossy, impunctate and shallowly furrowed.

The male has, like in many other species of the genus *Cryptoderma*, the crenate basal margin of the elytra stretched forwards and slightly turned upwards, but this projected portion, which covers the extreme base of the prothorax, ends suddenly at the 5th stria. The glossy black scutellum and the surrounding part of the elytra lie very deep, in consequence of the upturned base and the convexity of the elytra. This remarkable species can not be confounded with any of its congeners. The pattern of the elytra remembers that of some species of *Alcides*.

A single male specimen from Kajoetanam, Westcoast of Sumatra, kindly offered to me by Dr. D. Mac Gillavry.